

SENTENCES FOUR TO DEATH

Their Only Hope Now Lies in the Clemency of President Kruger.

REFORM LEADERS GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON

Men Who Led the Revolt Against the South African Republic Condemned to Die, but Likely to Be Pardoned.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) CAPETOWN, April 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—John Hays Hammond (American), Lionel Phillips, George Farrar and Colonel Francis Rhodes (Englishmen), four of the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, who pleaded guilty to high treason, were today sentenced to death.

The sentence of the others is two years' imprisonment, one year's banishment and a fine of \$2,000; in default of the payment of the fine they will suffer an additional year's imprisonment.

When John Hays Hammond left Capetown for Pretoria on Saturday he was assured that his presence was required only as a formality. He was quite ill, suffering from heart weakness, but, accompanied by his physician, went.

The four condemned men are again in the jail.

Mr. Hammond's wife is here. Her condition has been pitiable ever since she heard of her husband's sentence.

ENGLISH HOPEFUL AND INDIGNANT.

Propose to Crush the Boers If the Sentence is Carried Out.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—There is no fear expressed in official circles that the sentence of death pronounced on the leaders of the Johannesburg revolt can ever be carried into effect. Curiously enough, this feeling is based chiefly on the conviction here that the Boers would never hang the American citizen, Hammond, and that clemency to him would mean the like to the Englishmen.

Chamberlain's attitude toward the Boers has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons today. The news in the House of Commons was made with the utmost solemnity of manner, amid the intensest and most impressive silence. The speaker, Mr. Chamberlain, said that the sentence of death pronounced on the leaders of the Johannesburg revolt can never be carried into effect. Curiously enough, this feeling is based chiefly on the conviction here that the Boers would never hang the American citizen, Hammond, and that clemency to him would mean the like to the Englishmen.

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ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 28.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons today that the four leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg have been sentenced to death.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the sentence of death pronounced on the leaders of the Johannesburg revolt can never be carried into effect. Curiously enough, this feeling is based chiefly on the conviction here that the Boers would never hang the American citizen, Hammond, and that clemency to him would mean the like to the Englishmen.

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BLOW UP WEYLER'S PALACE

Inaugurates Inflict a Blow on the Spanish Commander.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE CREATES ALARM

Captain General's Official Residence at Havana Partially Destroyed—Insurgents Answer to His Interior Policy.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, April 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—A bomb exploded in the captain general's palace at 11 o'clock this morning, shattering the interior walls of the vast building and forcing the penderous blocks of stone out of place, shaking the city a great distance and smashing the electric light globes in the captain general's room. No one knows how it happened.

I was three feet away from the spot at the time and was the first outsider who entered the wrecked part of the palace. The bomb had been placed in a closet adjoining the military printing office. It tore a great hole in the ceiling. The room was full of gray and yellow smoke and there was a strong nitric smell.

The explosion was followed by a scene of great excitement. Soldiers gathered at the door of the room in which it occurred.

General Weyler coolly came out of his office at the other end of the palace and directed the wrecked part of the palace.

The explosion is said to be the first answer of the insurgents to the work of Spanish troops in certain country districts.

The guards have been increased at the palace, and only employees are allowed to enter.

WILL FORCE MACAO TO ENGAGE.

Spanish General Thinks He Can Now Crush the Rebel Leader.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, April 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—General Weyler has ordered General Inclan and other commanders beyond the trocha to force Macao to a general engagement at once, but the cunning cavalry leader refuses to fight according to the Spanish plan of action.

General Weyler is after the newspapers again. In a proclamation today he forbids newspapers to publish articles about the work of the government. They are not allowed to say anything directly or indirectly reflecting on the president of the republic, or on the authorities not to exaggerate the force or importance of the rebellion.

The managing editor of the Spanish army earns his salary.

MACAO MAKES A PLEA FOR ARMS.

Says All that Cuba Needs Is Twenty Thousand Rifles.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A letter from Antonio Macao, the chief insurgent leader in southern Cuba, who has been captured at the outbreak of the rebellion, is published in the New York World Telegram.

The letter was written at El Rial, Pinar del Rio, is dated April 14, and is addressed to Estrada Palma. The general writes:

"With us everything goes on very well and there is no doubt of our ability to triumph. We have had in the new organization of the army, which is now being formed, a sense of justice and a sense of duty. We have no doubt that, impelled by our patriotism, you make every effort to obtain whatever may be beneficial for Cuba.

In conclusion, President Kruger says: "Under existing circumstances, the South African republic will not at present press a reconsideration of the London convention and the obligations of a treaty of amity and commerce, but will rest until a satisfactory compensation and with the assurance that no violation of its territory will be repeated."

MELINE FORMS A FRENCH CABINET.

Ministry Enters Office with the Promise of Socialist Opposition.

PARIS, April 28.—The announcement is made tonight that M. Melne has succeeded in forming his cabinet. M. Lebon is made minister of the colonies. It is expected that Melne will become minister of commerce instead of Mr. Barthou.

M. Melne, premier and minister of agriculture, M. Barthou, minister of foreign affairs, M. Combes, minister of justice, M. Vallee, commerce; General Billot, war; M. Darlan, justice; Admiral Besnard, marine; M. Jacobme, public works; M. Hamon, colonies.

It is generally expected that at Thursday's session of the Chamber the cabinet will meet with vigorous opposition on the part of the republicans. The cabinet has already declared a pitiless war upon the Melne ministry, the formation of which, they assert, is unconstitutional and contrary to the fundamental principles of the republic.

The friends of M. Melne say he will not be deterred by this prospect, and it seems certain that with May day close the Chamber will not care to overturn the government, which incidentally is not yet guilty of any political wrong. The newspapers, however, regard a dissolution of Parliament as inevitable.

The ministry will probably be gazetted on Thursday, as M. Melne wishes to be in office on May 1 in order to accept the responsibility of maintaining order on that holiday.

JAMESON'S TRIAL AGAIN DELAYED.

Waiting for the Arrival of Important Witnesses.

LONDON, April 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, and his associates in that undertaking, was resumed at the Bow street police court today. The court was crowded, among those present being Lady Folke, Methuen, Chesterfield and Sheppard and Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States ambassador.

After immaterial evidence had been presented the trial was again adjourned until June 11, in order to permit the arrival of important witnesses from South Africa.

Preparing for the Exhibition.

GUATEMALA, April 28.—Preparations for the exposition are progressing rapidly. Important concessions have been made to exhibitors, freight being reduced and duties lowered. Guatemala is peaceful. It is understood that President Reynosa is adding the Nicaraguan revolutionists with arms and magazines. The present government is strictly for non-interference with other states. New banks have been established and 600 dwellings are building.

FOUR LARGE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Paris, Tex., Sunday, a Heavy Loss by Fire—Suspension of Murder.

ENCIRCLED BY MATABELES

Bulawayo is Surrounded by Savages and Skirmishes are Frequent.

THIRTY THOUSAND HOSTILES UNDER ARMS

Grave Fears Expressed that the Native Forces Will Massacre the Whites Before Assistance Can Arrive.

CAPETOWN, April 28.—The dispatches which filtered through from Bulawayo yesterday increased the feeling of anxiety felt here regarding the fate of the besieged town.

At the latest advices, the circle of fierce warriors behind the mound fortifications had again been drawn closer to Bulawayo, and at the same time extended. The Matabeles, when this news was sent out from the endangered town, had been further reinforced, and another large body of men was leaving the Matopos hills expecting to effect a junction with the other bodies of hostile natives and completely surround the place.

In addition, another strong force of hostiles has gone in the direction of the route being followed by the relief corps, of about 600 men and nine machine guns, advancing from Mafeking. Consequently, it is believed that there is severe work cut out for this force.

The advance guard of which it was hoped would reach Matopos, about May 7.

The forces of the Matabeles are really formidable. When the uprising commenced, only a few hundred hostiles were reported to be in the field and it was announced that the police would be able to subdue them.

But the police deserted with all the arms and ammunition they could lay hands on, the impis gathered with wonderful rapidity, and the natives, who were evidently their rallying points and base of operations, and then the investment of Bulawayo commenced. Impi after impi moved forward, and the town was completely encircled by a half-circle, about twelve miles from the town.

Steadily, slowly, but surely, the number of hostiles has been augmented, and the half-circle of hostiles has increased until it is almost a complete circle and instead of being twelve miles from Bulawayo, only about three miles now separates the town from the enemy.

At each camping ground the earth works were abandoned, and a fresh line of them was promptly erected at the new position. The advance guard, or contraction of the Matabele army can now be traced by a series of lines of rude entrenchments and breastworks, most effective guns.

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The supplies are sent out from the Matopos hills, the Matabele headquarters, and it is said that over 50,000 head of oxen have been gathered in by the hostiles from different directions.

The hill themselves, it is added, are being fortified by the insurgent force, holding them, as the natives have said, in readiness to fall back upon them and make a long stand against the British.

If this report is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, the British will not see the end of the Matabele war for many months. The hostiles are now being supplied on both sides before order is finally restored.

The Matabeles may be able to hold out against the British until the great struggle which cannot long be delayed commences in South Africa, and nobody can predict what the eventual outcome will be.

The realization of this dream is among the probabilities of the near future. In any case, the realization of the dream is among the probabilities of the near future.

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FRANK SCHULZ, leg broken and injured seriously; MAGGIE BROOKER, badly bruised; EMIL NAU, arm injured; JULIA KATKE, shoulder dislocated and leg broken; JOSEPH FOSCHER, several ribs broken and injured internally; JOSEPH KRES, shoulder dislocated and collar bone probably broken.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

Contracts Will Be Finally Decided Upon in Two or Three Weeks.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Bids for furnishing the government with food and supplies for the western Indians were opened at noon today by Indian Commissioner Browning. It will, however, be two or three weeks before the final determination of the contracts is decided on. There are over 5,000 different articles wanted by the government, including 1,100 wagons, 22,000,000 pounds of cattle feed, 1,000,000 pounds of flour, 2,500,000 pounds of corn, 1,500 cooking and heating stoves and 200 sewing machines. The aggregate amount of the goods wanted is about \$2,000,000. There were 250 bidders.

John L. Cowen Apprehended.

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Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 28.

Liverpool: Massachusetts, from London; Rms. from Genoa, etc.; Ethiopia, from Glasgow. Sailed—Cevic, for Liverpool; Trave, for Bremen.

At Boston—Arrived—Bohnia, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Boston.

At Bremen—Arrived—Sate, from New York via Southampton.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Prunzia, from New York; Scotia, from Baltimore.

At San Francisco—Arrived—United States steamship Albatross, from San Diego. Departed—United States steamship Albatross, for San Francisco.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Teleonic, from New York.

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